

CALIFORNIA DIVISION OF MINES AND GEOLOGY

Supplement to FER-30

July 26, 1977

Several references were overlooked in the original report of March 2, 1977. The more important of these are listed below.

4. List of references:

- m) Gosling, A.W., 1967, Patterns of subsurface flow in the Bloomington-Colton area, upper Santa Ana Valley, California: U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-268.
- n) Burnham, W.L., 1960, Geology and ground-water hydrology of the Redlands-Beaumont area, California, with special reference to ground-water flow: U.S. Geological Survey open-file report, 262+ pages, maps (scale 1:31,680?).
- o) California Department of Water Resources, 1970, Meeting water demands in the Chino-Riverside area, Appendix A: Water Supply: Bulletin no. 104-3, 108 p., 20 pl.
- p) Eckis, R., 1934, South coastal basin investigation: geology and ground water storage capacity of valley fill: California Division of Water Resources Bulletin 45, 279 p., 3 plates.

5. Summary of available data:

Eckis (1934) apparently was the first to recognize the Rialto-Colton fault and ground-water barrier as an inferred 18-mile long feature on his plate ^C~~A~~. He does not describe the fault, although he shows it to affect the ground water table northwest of Colton. He does not show the barrier effect to exist to the southeast of Colton (plate E).

Burnham (1960), identified a 5- to 10-foot wide, northwest-trending fault (fracture and shear zone) near the mouth of Reche Canyon. This fault, which separates Quaternary "older alluvium" from older San Timoteo beds, was believed to be a southeast extension of the Rialto-Colton fault. However, no work was done to determine the barrier effect of this part of the fault.

Gosling (1967) considers the southeast segment of the Rialto-Colton fault to be a separate barrier. The fault is concealed under the alluvium, but is shown as a surface trace to the southeast near Reche Canyon (see figure 3). The identification of the southeast fault segment is based on a barrier effect in 1967^(newly) developed as a result of a lowered water table) and on gravity and magnetic anomalies. This barrier is shown to connect with Burnham's Reche Canyon fault. Another short fault is shown 1/3 mile to the southwest.

The California Department of Water Resources (1970) summarizes some of the data on the Rialto-Colton fault, showing it as two principal and separate, subparallel faults (p. 12, plate 2).

8. Conclusions:

It is concluded that the Rialto-Colton barrier consists of two or more Quaternary faults that create ground-water barriers, but that show no evidence of Holocene activity (based on the absence of recent geomorphic fault features). It is further concluded that the Rialto-Colton fault lacks any expression as a surface feature in the alluvial basin.

9. Recommendations:

The recommendation not to zone the Rialto-Colton fault remains unchanged.

10. Investigating geologist:

EARL W. HART *ELH*
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